YOUR COUNTRYMAN, CARL SCHURZ."

The Coalition Among Spanish Politicians Against the Government.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

Meaning of Prince Plon-Plon's Visit to Rome.

GERMANY.

Four Countryman, Carl Schurz"-The Great Missouri Seastor-What the German Press Think About Him-Review of Scharz's Posttion-Demonstrations of Its False Analogies. BERLIN, March 12, 1872.

However difficult it may be for the German people penetrate into the mysteries of American party olitics, it may be interesting on your side of the rater to know what conclusions are nere drawn from Schurz Sumner movement in Congress. Many f the German organs publish original correspondnator, our countryman, Carl Schurz," is aised to the skies. The oldest members of Coness are made to say that Schurz's speech of the oth ult. was the greatest cratorical chef d'œuvre stened to within the last twenty-five years in the Insted States Senate. The Senator is declared to be a statesman of pre-eminent ability, whose logic, udition, brilliant wit and sharp sarcasm are the eror of his opponents. Such is the strain in which ese sanguine correspondents treat of their hero. course they advance the opinion that the adinistration can never recover from the terrible blow dealt by the Senator's speech on the

SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION to the French; that this is an insurmountable barier to Grant's re-election, &c., &c. Especial stress s laid upon the idea that, up to 1866, the Germans and been looked upon by Americans as the Parlahs the nation. While now foremost in their counils stands a native of Germany. The same letters eak in glowing terms of the scene offered by the nall and galleries of the Senate during the Schurz speech and advance as an irrefutable fact that govtions or offered him any official position rather than that he should take the stand which he has taken, The tail Senator's house is described as the most geated in Washington, and the lavorite resort of e date of society and the diplomatic corps. All this, for aught I know, may be correct. My motive

this, for aught I know, may be correct. My motive for mentioning it is simply to show what capital is made of it by German pointical thinkers in their treatment of the inexpansible.

ALABAMA DIFFICULTY, and how the Some though the streatment of the inexpansible is a hundre against the United States. The question is asked, "It the United States contess to naving flagrantly violated the neutrality laws during the Franco-German war, why make so much ado about England's similar course during the American war? Muly not do to omers as you would be done by?" As for us Germans, they say, we are deply conceined in the result of the scaurz and Summer examination bell, and we cased well help it is a affords England an opportunity of showing herself ho woise than her accuser. Indeed, the result of his examination is a matter of European laterest for the day may come when Germans small present for Adapting And Yard.

the interal organs of Germany come to dissect this finalter

which they now work against the United States will be shown to be whath really is—a narrowly planned attent to or political backs to thrust their way to the lielm of State. Judging from what we see here it would be unter insunity for England to hope to preate a diversion of German opision in her layor on the plea that America soid arms to France; for furing the late war England herself more deeply offended and injured Germany, through violation of the neutrality laws, than the United States. You well remember that barrely a word of complaint was intered by the German representative at Washington, while the official records of the Foreign Department of Great Britain testify to the repeated remonstrances and profests of Count Bernstorf, German Ambassador to the Court of St. James, against England's furnishing France with wir material. As this constitutes an important illuscation of the manner in which increational law is respected it may be interesting to

reier back to a lew, events of that surring period. In als memorandam of October S, 1870, Count Bernstor pointed out the fact that in the short Space of time extending from August 30 to the Roove date 170,000 gams had been delivered to France; that he was in possession of the Centrele Voluchers

and acid and copies of the contracts between the French government and English merchants, and copies of the contracts between the French government and English merchants, and acid authentic proofs that the shipping and delivery of contraband of war to France was fully and systematicany organized in a number of harbors. To me response made by the English Cabinet that, according to custom, international law did not compel a neutral government to profibit the export of arms. Count Bernstorff answered by adding a number of parallel cases in which England, is a neutral power, had producing to the usual practical documents, "according to the usual practical documents, and the export of contraband of war it would necessitate a complete alteration of the existing Brainsh revenue system, Count negative during a number of facts, among which the loilowing was prominent:—From a large quantity of official reports and the testimony of sworn with esses he was leavy to show that many thousand cases of guns, known as such to the British castoms, had been notwarded by French agents, without any pladeance, as passengers' ouggage, to France, and that these cases had

The County state of neutrality in the county says:—
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SPAIN.

The Conlition Among the Political Parties Against the Government-Zorrilla's Circu-Inr-The King's Name Not Mentioned-Sugasta's Organ Speaks-A Challenge by the Government-Tao Approaching Elec-

MADRID, March 9, 1872. In my last I mentioned the fact that the republicans had, in their General assembly, come to the resolution to coalesce with the radicals and other parties of opposition in the effort to deteat the government candidates at the coming elections. Of course the re ubilcans, on entering into this alliance, wish to push matters as lar as they can, so as to usher in the republic. The Carifsts join it with equal gusto, in nopes that it will introduce the reign of their King by Right Divine, Carlos VII. The radicars only intend to use it as a means of getting rid of Sagasta and his crew, and do not contemplate its touching the dynasty of King Amadeus. Whother lem. Time only can reveal it. They have just assued the following circular:-

RADICAL CIRCULAR.

RADICAL CIRCULAR.

The unexampled fact that those who at present govern us, defeating in scoret vote a ministry which, after meriting the sympathies of the country, were about to submit their acts to the progression of the country, were about to submit their acts to the progression of the tenadous presumption to retain, a sainst the will of the Cortes, the power they obtained by those means, has not been provocation enough or the progressista-democratice party to decide upon changing their line of conduct. Neither, has the preceded possession of a dynastic majority simulated only to obtain the decree of dissolution from the Crown, nor, is short, the deliberate proposition those measures revox. Of preventing the return to power of the only party which was in a first-lion to exercise it, through its grand and powerful organization and the force its acts had given to it in the country. To compet the progression-democratice party to alter its resolves it was necessary that the events which transpired during the recent circles should have eached goods respecting the last reserve for the revolution of 1285 and dill its institutions at the hands of those who at present present to had a line institution and interest of the revolution of 1285 and dill its institutions at the hands of those who at present present of the proposition of the proposition for the proposition of the propositio

supreme moments, and with the enthusiasm inspaced cause of the country, so as to prove to our meanes the liberty of the suffrage the great majo country is against them.

MANUEL RUIZ ZORRILLA, President, PACUNDO RIOS Y PORTILLA, Secretary, JOSE LAGUNERO, JUAN ULLOA, JUAN ULLOA, SURPRICE OF SURP

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE CIRCULAR. When the draft of this circular was read to the ssembled radical party in the Tortula Progresista Senor Moret and others thought it not explicit enough, as it contained no direct mention of the King or the dynasty; but Señor Montero Ries, its dynasty was included in the parase "absolutely all the revolutionary work," and this satisfied the objectors, but it has not satisfied the public. It has afforded an excellent theme on which the government organs ring the changes. They now soundly rate Zorrilla and his party, not only for joining the anti-dynastic parties, but for being anti-dynastic too, contending that the radicals are now dead against the King. The radicals stoutly deny the imputation, and, in their turn, accuse the governmental adherents of conspiracy in favor of Prince Aiputation, and, in their turn, acouse the governmental adherents of conspiracy in favor of Prince Alfonso. Certainly the position of King Amadeus is not an enviable one at present. It is hard for him to say wan are his true friends and who are not. The republican and Carlist papers are constantly teiling him to abdicate in order to avoid the fate of Maximilian; but I don't think the King is a man to be easily frightened. He desires to do his best, but he is sadily beset by interested counsellors, and men whose only god is their "party," and who for the gain of that pariy would sink King and country into everlasting perdition. What may be the upshot of these present difficulties no man can foresee, but that they are likely to lead to bloodshed everybody beneves, while many go further, and think they will end in revolution or civil war. The tone of the priss is awill. Just look at what the tone of the priss is awill. Just look at what the tone of the priss is awill. Just look at what the conflict of certain men, we have kept sheare for a long time in order not to be the first to provoke a rupture. But to day that the strangle nes been provoked: to day, that, without respect to anything, not even the Spanish name, the extreme parties have signed a degrading compact; to day, in short, that they menace liberly, attacking the libstitutions of the state, we break silence, departing from the considerations we had hitherto respected—to-day we present ourselves in our proper place, in the van of the liberal army, in the sight of the most darger, disposed not to pardon one single artunce of the enames, but decided to fall upon them the moment their slightest movement or instinuction proves to us that the hour has arrived

of the enames, but decided to fail upon them the moment their slightest movement or instinuation proves to us that the hour has arrived to rid the country of her spurious sons! The country knows well we don't wish things to come to this extreme. Our readers know that day by day, though it has appeared weak and too long suffering, we have had nothing for our enemies but words of conciliation and phrases of affection. But now this coadnat has no object.

der lost!

Alest the hour of the struggle has arrived. We, ever the first to defend the sacred rights of the people and their legitimate privileges, raise the black fing and haren to the combat! Let all nonest men, all real Spanlards, all inberals of gool faith, follow us! He who will not defend the cause of liberty and of justice, he who will not defend the nonor of the condity, is unwerthy to possess the name of Spanlard, and has not even form to be free; he was over to the last of the tyrants!

Seldom have mulacity, cynicism, want of sname and presumotion had their ranks so recruited in this industrial ball should be added the efformery and levily of the elemies of the people arrived at ine extreme displayed to-day by the oppositions. Justice is for such people a barrier opposes to their satiating their unbridled ambition—the most respectable of the national institutions a motive for secondary—the conquests of the Revolution despicable booty, which may be converted into the patrimony of the strongest. The coalition of the oppositions, in short, has no respect for anything. When this occurs—when they cry with loud voice that liberty is a lie, the lamily a farce, the unity of the territory an absurdity, religion an unworthy traine, and the constitutional system a source of oddium or rancor—when they say this, we repeat, there ought not to be one single citizen who would remain with folded arms and permit the enemies to have their netarious plans carried out.

"It is necessary to struzgle—yes, though we say it

arms and permit the enemies to have their netatious plans carried out.

"It is necessary to struggle—yes, though we say it with sorrow—it is necessary to struggle in the ground our enemies select, be it what it may; it is necessary to struggle with valor and with the energy of desperation, so as to free the country from this new calamity weighing over it, which threatens to convert it into chaos, and to precipitate our modern civilization into paragram and the right of the strongest.

to convert it into chaos, and to precipitate our modern civilization into parbarism and the right of the strongest.

"Our plack flag is hoisted. Come with us, all who feel Spanisa plot in their veins; we will guide them to victor; and delend their rights, which are ours, with the valor and the boldness we have ever displayed before the tyrants! Let the opposition know that in the attack we respect nothing. From to-day we break our stence, and we shall unmask the traitors, be they whom they may, and expose them. We are sorry things have come to the extreme; we lament the breaking out of hostilities; but, as we have not been able to avert them, we shall present ourselves decided in the camp of the struggle. In it we will prove that the cowards and traitors who tareaten us represent a small unionity of the Spanish people, and that the most dissoivent and repug, and elements of society agitate among them. Let all foliow us to the combat, and alast for the oppositions. Not one of their castles in the air will remain standing. We say this because we have decided upon it. Now the coalitions know it."

THE MEANING OF THE FOREGOING.

Had this innammatory article appeared in any other paper than the Berla it would not have been worth notice; but as the Berla is owned and directed by Schor Sagasta it is looked upon as a challenge by the government to the oppositions. Castelar contended that it was so in his powerful spects of most Sunday, and he declared the oppositions ought to take it up unitedly. I regret I cannot spects of most Sunday, and he declared the oppositions ought to take it up unitedly. I regret I cannot spects of most sunday, and he declared the oppositions ought to take it up unitedly. I regret I cannot spects of most sunday, and he declared the oppositions ought to take it up unitedly. I regret I cannot spects of most power of the power of the power of the continuence, in the power of the power of the power of the power of the continuence in the power of the power of the power of the power of the power of

ITALY.

The Meaving of Prince Napoleon's Present in Rome-How the Prince is Entertained by His Friends-Movements of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia-A Couple of Terrible Catastrophes. Rome, March 9, 1871.

It has been erroneously suspected that Prince Napoleon's presence in Rome Indicated a political mission. The present rulers in France certainly accuse Victor Emmanuel of Bonapartist tendencies, and, I believe, it is a fact that the King of Italy is in friendly correspondence with the ex-Emperor of the French; but if Napoleon III. wished to develop any ideas or arrange any plans with Victor Emmannel he would hardly fix upon his cousin Plon Plon for his envoy. I mentioned in my hast letter that there was a question of dowry, a portion of which is as yet unpaid, pending between the Prince and his royal father-in-law. But there is also another topic to be discussed in the interview which the Prince will have with His Majesty in a few days at Naples. Prince Napoleon has sold his charming residence at Coppet, on the Lake of Geneva, formerly the villa of Mme. De Stael, and as he cannot well live in France under a republican government, he has come to see what change there is of a royal residence being allotted to him in Italy, and, perhaps, of some small addition to his private means from the privy purse of his father-in-law. The King of Italy has plenty of royal residences at his dispo-

sition, and will be the more disposed to grant the request of his son-in-law inasmuch as the comfort of his daughter Ciotide is concerned in the matter. She is a most estimable lady, only a little too bigoted for the present feelings of the Italian people in this

HOW PLON-PLON IS FEFED. Meanwhile Prince Napoleon's presence in Rome has proved the signal for a grand clan-gathering of the Bonapartes and their friends in his honor. The Marchesa Primolé was the first to give a brilliant assembly, and the Princess of Rocca Giovane followed up with a grand dinner at the Palazzo dei

TWO TERRIBLE OCCURRENCES.

I must conclude this letter by registering a couple of tragical occurrences in the city. Signor Gastano Patamia, a rich Cataorian gentleman, who had been visiting Signor d'Amico (recently Fresident of the International Telegraphic Congress), in the Via Gaegoriana, was returning home with a frie id to the Hotel de Rome, about one o'clock on Thursday morning, when he was stabbed in the Via Condotti by an individual who immediately dropped his poignard and fleo, Signor Patamia was carried to his botel, where he soon after expired. As no robbery was attempted this murder is supposed to be the work of a hired assassin; but the motive is a mystery, and it is even conjectured that the victim may have been mistaken.

The other catastropne took place last night at a wid beast show on the Plazza dei Fermini. This menagerie has just arrived at Rome. At eight o'clock the animals were to be led, and one of the exhibitors entered the lions' den. One of the lions got hold of his hand, and his screams excited the fary of the other lions in the same cage, who also attacked him, lacerating his arm in such a frightful manner that ampulation was necessary as soon as he was couvered to the Consolazione Hospital. His rescue from the lions' jaws was no casy matter, for they paid no attention to the pricking of the police.

An Honr with Cardinal Antonelli in the Vatican-The Pope's Health-The Kumor Regarding the Ecamenical Connell-Pho Cardinal on the State of France-Bismarck's

dinal on the State of Recent Movement.

[Rome (Feb. 28) correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

Cardinal Antonelles bour for seeing friends—his Sprechstunde, as the practical Germans say-is one o'clock of the Roman day-in other words, an hour after the "Ave Maria," a time which, of course, changes with the season of the year. * * * The Cardinal's rank was denoted only by the very narro w scarlet red border to his black robe, his scarlet stockings and small scarlet skull cap. His manner is remarkably cordial, and he has the habit of laying his hand on the arm of the person addressed when discussion. His Eminence talked with the appearance of complete freedom on all the topics that preance of complete freedom on all the topics that presented themselves in the course of a long conversation—which, however, seemed very short while it lasted, so sparking and pungent were many of the veteran statesman's observations. The best of these I do not feel quite justified in repeating, but I may mention some of the subjects broadned during an interview at which no car-witnesses were present. Referring to the rumors about the dangerous state of his health, he said that it was true he had had an attack of his old enemy, the goal. knee joint; but he was so used to the complaint that he never paid much attention to it, especially as it did not interfere with his work. At all events, it was not an uncommon complaint. "You know," he added, "that they are always killing His Holtness and myself in the newspapers, and yet we are still alive." I asked him it the report was true that the Pope and to be carried in a litter at last Sunday's p esentation of large deputations from the natural of three parishes of Rome. The Cardinal replied that, so lar from His Hollness being ill, he had, in acknowledging the address presented to him on the occasion in question, spoken a few words which swelled into a long discourse, not only distinguished by extraordinary eloquence, but delivered with remarkable energy and physical power. It was quite possible, added the Cardinal, that the Pope might have been carried to his rooms in a chair, for this chair is every day placed ready for him after his afternoon "constitutional" in the garden and liorary, so that it he is tired he may avoid the fatigue of walking up the laterminable staircases that lead from the basement to the dwelling rooms chair is every day placed ready for mim after his facernoon "constitutional" in the garden and horary, so that if he is tired he may avoid the drigue of walking up the interminable staircases that lead from the basement to the dwelling rooms of the largest and loftest palace in the world, Seeing that the Vatican has more than two hundred staircases, and that the Pope is eighty years of age, it is certainly not remarkable that he likes to go up stairs in a fit. As to the rumor of an Ecumenical Council being about to be called, the Cardinal exclaimed, energetically, "Why, where could it be held? In what suitable place would the Pope be beyond the probability of trouble and disaflection?" He then declared that there was no idea of his Holiness either calling an Ecumenical Council or leaving Kome; but he soon afterwards remarked on the possibility of troubles spreading from other countries to Icaly—lingying, as it seemed to me, that this contingency would alter the aspect of affairs, and that the Pope might be forced by popular disturbances to quit the Eternal City. I should add, merely in explanation of the Inference which I drew from the Cardinal's observations, and not by any means attributing the words to him, that the clerical pairly here cutorial the idea that a revolutionary movement is being hatched, which would probably be directed as muca against the present government as against the past. In other words, they believe that the Italian government, by its policy of conciliation, has altenated the sympatines of all the advanced reformers, and that these may some time or another make Rome too hot for the King as well as for the Pope. I simply repost the certical belief, without at all endorsing it. The Cardinal spoke with sorrow and dread of the state of things in France, anticipating the origin in that country or in spain of some such confagration as that which towards the end of last century for the dominal referred with manifest gusto to the cutor of the interference of the property of the dominal referred

WEST VIRGINIA.

A Great Blander-General Tom Burke and Costello, the Labor Protection Lecturers, Arrested by Mistake as Swindlers. WHEELING. W. Va., March 29, 1872.

On Tuesday last, a man, named Archer, of Noble county, Ohio, was swindled out of \$2,250 in this county, Onto, was swinded out of county of city by confidence men, who took the evening train for New York. The facts were telegraphed to Cumbetland, where the police arrested two men and betland, where the police arrested two men and loaged them in the station house. Wednesday night the arrested parties were brought here, and on, an examination yesterday they proved to be Thomas Francis Burke and A. E. Costello, the great labor protection speakers, who had been by mistake arrested for the swindlers. They were at once also have taken advice from a prominent lawyer here and will unquestionably prosecute the parties who arrested and detained them. THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Case Between England and the United States-Mr. Summer and Consequential Dumages-A Case in Point.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:

The "case" between England and America grows daily more serious, it seems to me, despite the mild talk of some of the papers. It is all well enough for the people of the United States to say, "No matter; we will wait; these claims will do to keep!" for meantime bitter feeling will grow between the two meantime bitter feeling will grow between the two nations and all manner of ugly things be said and done. I am surprised at the state of Engish feeling on the subject; I do not think the people in America realize how much they are excited here. I must believe them honest in their interpretation of the treaty and protocols; and as it stands they are unanimous against the introduction of the claims for indirect damages. I have conversed with a number of people representing all shades Parliament to day laborer, and have yet the first to find who will consent to our interpretation. Said I to one, "Why not permit us to go on with the case before the Geneva Board and try the question there, when you can demur to the jurisdiction, or trust to beat us, as I think you will, in the decision?" "We cannot do it," was his answer; "we cannot admit the principle." And so all say, some with more, some with less degree of mildness—generally less. For, as one expressed it wen'e's well treated; but wen you tread hon 'is tall 'e's a rough un, you know!" I talked a few moments Saturday with Henry Richard, M. P., who Secretary of the London Peace Society and an indefatigable laborer in behalf of international arbitration. He expressed himself as deeply pained at the unhappy turn affairs had taken. He had presented numerous memorials to Parliament, and was preparing a measure he thought would have paved the way for the establishment of an international tribu-

way for the establishment of an international tribunal when this didiculty arose, and, of course, all his work is stopped. He expressed himself very kindly however, toward our country, and hoped for a speedy solution of our didiculties satisfactory to both nations.

You cannot estimate public opinion here from the London Times, with commendable prudence it has from the beginning counselled moderation and avoided expression that would irritate and agreeve. But the people speak out more boldly and defiantly. Even a quiet Quaker forgot himself the other day, and excalmed:—"Why, I tell thee, it is unjust; we can't pay it; if thy people insist upon it, we shall have to pay in bullets!" Many attribute the picading of indirect damages to "American smartness," and, with true English dignity, declare they cannot thus be trifled with. Others declaim against it as a piece of political strategy in the luthey cannot thus be trifled with. Others dectain against it as a piece of political strategy in the interest of Grand's renomination, and snake their heads commiscratingly over the deplorable condition of morals where such a thing can be tolerated. But whatever may be said, I am satisfied we have united england to deal with in our disposition of the matter. Since the conservatives were represented on the Board of Commissioners, the country is disposed to forget party in assuming responsibility for the present attitude, and Gladstone knew the public temper well enough to tone his speech accordingly.

is disposed to forget party in assuming responsibility for the present attitude, and diadstone knew the public temper well enough to tone his speech accordingly.

It will not do for people to say that this is but a spasmodic expression of ugly feeling, and that it will soon subside. It is time for certain American journals to know that England does not hate us but eavy us, as they think she does. Despite the conduct of the Lords and the speeches of an Roeebuck, and the non-committal position of the Prime Minister, the great demonstrations in sympathy with the North, hade where the small minority of an opposite sentiment dered not applied the South, should be sufficient evidence of British sentiment at that time. This, too, when the material interests were suffering by the continuance of our war. And, recently, do not the magnificent contributions she has sent to Chicago, ranking, her below but two or the of the States, exhibit the genuine kind feeling she had for America? I know, oo, from travelling extensively last summer in England and Scotland, what an amount of rejoicing there was over the treaty and the sincere satisfaction existing everywhere at its radification.

It becomes us, then, to ask seriously of our claim for indirect damages be a just one; if not, how shall we retreat from the position we have taken? For I am satisfied there is no backing down here. They are determined against the admissability of the cishin and there they will stand. It seems to me a grave mistake that that demand has been introduced. If might do well enough to add volume to Mr. Sumner's speece, it might do to season the ristoric of the peaders in addressing the Board, but as an item of pleading it is simply extravagant. No court in the world would allow damages so remote, no jury in the world would stretch their conscience to compute them. And we ought to redect that England the great feel for her to do when she apologized and agreed to pay anything. If we could than all the cruisers did to kelp the South." Of course this is m mand or propose a reasonable figure in gross, with-out any "sweat money," which England may ac-cept? Our honor is not so nice that it could be hurt by that; and peace is worth doing right always. I do not tremble when England frowns; but I would see fair dealing with her as with all nations.

Apropos of Mr. Sumner's leadership of the in-

Total.

This the Senator declined to pay. I must do him the justice to say that he agreed to submit it to Colonel Torbert, of Dubuque, for arbitration. The Colonel Would not act, however, and there the matter dropped. Mr. Summer objected very scriously to paying the contingent damages, and doubtless it was the weakness of our case, or bus part of it, that led us to drop it. I have no doubt, however, that we were entitled to damage. And perhaps the funeral exponess of the association ought to have been included in the bill, as the public lost confidence in us after this; another secturer or two, emocitened by his example, broke contract with us, and in the spring we died. I give this little incident in the state-sman's history in the hope he may apply the same rules to a computation of damages in the case with England as he desired to lusted on them, and if the assumption be just that England is hable for the prolongation of the war, is not he liable for the prolongation of the war, is not he liable for the death of our young Lecture Association, and will he foot the bill? Total....

A Church and Six Houses Destroyed.

Yesterday morning, just before daylight, a fire broke out in Clay street, Trenton, in the church owned and used by the English Lutherans, but which until very laiely was the Church of the Secheater, and after destroying the church—which was a stone structure—spread to six frame houses in the immediate vicinity. The loss on the church is about fifteen hungred dollars, \$700 of which is covered by insurance. The English Lutherans in covered by insurance. The English Lutherans in Trenton are a poor but highly deserving people, and have made many sacrifices to buy the church which has been desiroyed. It is hoped that rengious friends will help them to rebuild. The names of the sufferers are:—Mrs. Colton, a widow, whose furniture was totally destroyed; she has no insurance. Mr. George Butterworth had two houses destroyed, but the furniture was partly savid. The loss, after insurance is paid, will reach \$600; Wesley Adams, house damaged and part of furniture destroyed; George Chayton, furniture saved, but house burned badly; Jonathan Siewart, whose loss is not-serious. The total loss is about seven thousand dollars, two-tairds of which is covered by insurance. If it had not been for the exertions of the Trenton Fire Department, which as a voluntary one ranks high, the fire would soon have destroyed all Clay street.

The Season in Mississippi—Peach and plum trees have been in full bloom in this section for the past two weezs, and some of them have been injured by the frosts, though there is still plenty lett.—Brandon Miss.) Republican. March 24.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Biss Griswold's Benefit—Close of Mackaye's Benson at the St. James.

To-night the closing performance of the season at this theatre will be given, for the benefit of the talented young actress who has aflorded such efficient support to Mr. Mackaye in the perilous experiment of enunciating the principles of dramatic art. It is not too much to say that the larger part of the success which has attended Mr. Mackaye's venture may be attributed to the remarkable ability displayed by his pupil. Whatever difference of opinion has been expressed with regard to the value of the theories of Delsarte and their application on the stage of the St. James, there has been a universal admission that Miss Griswold displayed from wold's Benefit-Close of Mackaye's feeling which placed her at once far above the re-spectable medio-crities of the profession and gave spectatic medio-critics of the profession and gave promise that she would one day take a piace in the small constellation that illumines the lower world by the light of genius. The golden opinions which side won at her debut she has known how to preserve, and the noticeable improvement that has attended on her increased knowledge of stage business is the best assurance that, striking and effective as is her power to give expression to the strongest passions or the subtlest thought, her thient is far from having reached that maturity which would forbid us to hope for better things. Miss Griswoid has that wide and brilliant future which belongs only to genius properly cultivated, which finds strength in humility and is ever conscious that whatever may have been achieved there always remains something beyond to struggle and to work for. We hope that those who have been charmed by the naturalness and sweetness of this young lady's acting will throng to her benefit as a substantial acknowledgment of her great ability and as an encouragement to still jurther effort. It is a duty the public owe to themselves to see that those who devote talent to their amusement and instruction receive a fitting reward. We expect to see an overdowing house to-night. It is a mark of appreciation which mass Griswold eminently deserves at the hands of the New York public.

London Items.

Mr. Burnand, the dramatist, is suffering from low The Holborn Amphitheatre is going to the ham-

Kapellmeister Reinecke, from Leipsic, will shortly

The members of the Comédie Française will again visit London next May.

"Haunted Houses," by Mr. Syron, is to be the Easter piece at the Princess's.

Mr. Dion Boucleault will produce his own translation of Sardou and Offenbach's "Roi Carotte" at Covent Garden in September.

Mr. D. Kennedy and family salied in the Ben Ledi on March 13, for an extended tour through Australia, the United States, &c.

A French paper—the Revue et Gazette Musicale— has married one of Signor Mario's daughters in condon to Mr. Godfrey Pearse. Signor Mario, it also states, was in at Fiorence, and could not be present at the ceremony.

At the Odeon "Ruy Bias" produces a nightly average of from five to six thousand francs, a figure never before attained at that theatre. Victor Hugo is allowed fifteen per cent on the gross receipts.
As an acknowledgment of the zeal displayed by all in the getting up of his work, the poet has given 500 tranes (£50) to be divided among the employes of the theatre.

The death is announced in Paris of Madame The death is abnounced in Paris of Madame Duprez, who, years ago, was a popular singer in Itaian opera in Paris and eisewhere. She was a pupil of the renowned Choron Institute; but her celeority has been overshadowed by inat of her husband, the famous tenor, Duprez, who is now a professor at Brussels. The funeral of Madame Duprez took place in Paris, and was attended by most of leading authors, composers and artists in the city.

Briftings Abrond. "Manfredo," by Petrella, a new work, is announced

at the San Carlo, Naples.

Mario is protracting his leave-taking of the stage nore majorum, by playing this season at Mauria. The library of the late historian, composer and critic, Fétis, is purchased by the Belgian government for the sum of 152,000f., including some musical instruments, valued at 12,000f. The celebrated actor, Rossi, is drawing good houses

The celebrated actor, Rossi, is drawing good houses at the Niconhi, Florence. A very good drama, called "Causi e Eacti," is being performed, and both the actors and the play are worthy the palmy days of the italian drama.

The Emperor of Germany has interfered in the quariet between Mesdames Lucca and Multinger. The latter's engagement has been cancelled, and Mine, la Baronne has had permission granted to her for her carriage to draw up at the royal entrance to the opera house.

During a jew weeks goods from St. Petersburg.

to the opera house.

During a few weeks congé from St. Petersburg Leopoid Auer played at Cologue, Leipsic and other towns with immense success. Joachim, in St. Petersburg, did not create so much furore as reported. The Russians greatly admired his talent, but admitted that he lacks the charms, elegance and grace which Auer possesses in an eminent degree.

A dreadful accident took place on the Sti of March at a wild beast show, near the railway station at Rome. A young man acting as snowman, having incantiously passed his hand through the bars of the licins' cage, was seized by one of the animals. The arm was dragged in as far as the anomider and frightfully lacerated by three or four of the brutes, the flesh boing entirely torn away strip after sirip. the flesh being entirely torn away strip after strip, amid the shrinks of the people, while some soldiers present varily endeavored to save the unfortunate man by thrusting at the lions with their short swords,

AQUATIO.

The Atalanta Crew-tre They Heavy Enough ?- Their New Fractice Bent and

Racing Shell. There seems to be some appreheasion felt regard-

ing the weight of the Atalanta crew, their named opponents being so much heavier men. The ques-tion whether large or medium-sized men make the best rowers is still an open one. The Atlantic Club, of Hoboken, had a crew of giants at one time, but what did they accomplish? In the gig race of the first Hudson Amateur Rowing Association Regatta, 1867, the crew, composed of Messrs, Merirus, Magrane, Curtis, Buermeyer, Sturgis and Roosevelt, attempted to carry off the prize, and were so badly beaten that their time was not taken by the Ata lanta and Mutant crews, who were respectively made up as follows:-Atalanta-Swan, Mainland, Gardner, Lindsey, Withers and Roahr, Mutnai-Piepenbrinck, Snyder, O'Neill, Bowers, Hugnes and Truax. All the "old boating men" can form some idea how many Swans or Roahrs or Piepen-brincks it would take to make a Curtis or a Euer-

idea how many Swans or Roahrs or Piepenbrincks it would take to make a Curtis or a Buermeyer.

The Atalauta crew averaged 145 pounds last season, while the Yale crew averaged 151½ and Harvard 154½. This season the Atalantas will row a little heavier; their probable weights will be—Smith, 140, Von Raden, 153; O'Neil, 155; Withers, 153; which will make an average of about 150 pounds. The greatest difference is occasioned by substituting O'Neil for Handy, who rowed at 130,

The practice boat of the Atalantas is initished. It is made of cedar and will weigh a little ever one hundred pounds, the dimensions being—leagth, 41 feet; width, 174 inches; depth, bow, 5 moles, midsalps, 1½ inches; stera, 4½ inches; Their racing shell will be about the same size, but made of while pine, the same as their mix-corred shell in which they won their races with Yale and Harvard. The builder of the winning boats for the Atalanta founds in a same finishing a white pine single sculi shell for Mr. Edward Smith (Atalanus') bow onr), which he proposes to take with him to England. Smith's shell measures—length, 29 feet 10 inches; breadth, 10½ inches; depth, ow, 2½ inches; midship, 5½ inches; stern, 2½ inches. This boat will weigh twenty-three pounds or less when completed.

The crew will probably take their first pull this afternoon, which and weather permitting. Mr. O'Neil's wile has been in very poor health inter the soand would not be in the right state of mind to begin his exercise. It is sincerely to be hoped for all concerned that a change for the better will soon take place.

Aquatic Notes.

The West End Boat Club of Boston have purchased a new six-oared shell of Mr. Blakey, of Cambridge, and they will go into active training as

captain the crew.

A new boat club has been organized in Hartford. Conn., J. A. Smith being elected President, D. W. C. Conn., J. A. Smith being elected President, D. W. C. Skilton Vice President, F. L. Bunce Secretary and John G. Root Treasurer. A committee was appointed to come to this city to purchase boats. A committee was also appointed to draw up a constitution and bylaws and select a name for the cub. Ellis Ward, one of the Ward Brotaers, alone in its shell rowed against the Porest City Boat Club crew, comprising Messrs. Kimball, Miller, Titcomb and Beard, about a mile on the Savannan River, Marcu 20, for a purse of \$75. Ward came in last, but having an allowance awarded him of six seconds, he won the purse. Time of club, 7m. 1953.; of Ward, 7m. 2354.

soon as the weather will permit. Mr. Buntin will

won the purse. Time of club, in 1973-1, which, and elected the follow-ing officers:—Freadent, henry B. Ruce; Vice Preadent, Thomas F. Edwards; Captain, Abert G. Laxdent, Thomas F. Edwards Captain, Abert G. Laxdent, Thomas F. Edward N. Fenno; Secretary, Edward B. Robins; Treasurer, Winslow Horrick; Directors, Daniel Sorgsant, Robert S. Russell and William Appleton, 45.

DRIFTING ON THE ATLANTIC.

Twenty-four Days' Buffeting on the Billows-The Coasting Schooner Franklin, of Wisc sett, Me., Driven to Sea-Severe Gales-The Vessel and Cargo Saved, but the Captain Badly Frozen-Towed Into Port by Pilot Boat Fanny.

From Captain William Colby, of the schooner Franklin, of Wiscassett, Me., which was towed into this port yesterday morning by the pilot boat Fanny, No. 17, Captain C. H. Woolsey, the details of excruciating suffering experienced by the captain and crew of the schooner have been obtained. The Franklin is a vessel of sixty-seven tons, owned by the captain and crew of the schooner have been obtained. alfred Lennox, of Wiscassett, employed as a con ing trader between Wiscassett and Boaton, with a captain and a crew of three men, James Coth (son of the captain), Atwood Smith and Charles West, all of Wiscassett. On Sunday morning, the 3d inst., she set sail from Boston, bound for Wiscassett, and ladened with several hundred bushels of corn, seventy-five barrels of flour and a general cargo, the total valued at about \$4,000. When off Cape Enzabeth, on the night of the 4th, a severe gale was encountered, that

CARRIED AWAY THE JIB HALYARDS and jibboom. The storm increased in lury, and the crew had to keep her off in order to get the boom in. During the night of the 4th and morning of the 5th the captain reports that the gale was very high, but shortly after daylight it somewhat abated, and was succeeded by thick weather. He then attempted to make Saguine, but the vessel and rigging became so completely enveloped in i.e., and the wind chang-ing around, he was forced to run to the westward during Tuesday, the 5th. On Tuesday evoning, durboth just and one author were lost, and the creworked energetically to keep the vessel, that shipped water very freely, affect. On Wednesday morning when the vessel was about twenty miles off Cape Enzabeth, the wind being northwest, the main mainmest was saved. The gale continued, and the vessel soud before it until Saturday noon, SHIPPING WATER CONTINUALLY,

and this froze so quickly that her waste was quickly filed with ice. On Saturday afternoon, the gate abating somewhat, a preventer stay was rigged to set a jib, and no event of interest occurred during the night. On Sunday, the 10th, the captain found himself in the afternoon off Georgia Shoals, about wind favorable he attempted to run in across the shoals; but the wind suddenly veered to the northwest, and during the night, under the small supply of sail available, the vessel stood on a northeastern course. On Monday the wind was northeast, and as the sterm had abated sightly Captain Colby rigged a piece of the mainsall and under a severe snow storm ran until eight A. M. Tuesday. The wind again mereasing he was compelled to take in sail and soud
BEFORE THE WIND

under bare poles, and on Wednesday they ran under bare poles before the gale, and on Thursday noon under bare poles, and on Wednesday they ran underbare poles before the gale, and on Thursday noon sighted two vessels on Georgia reef, but were unable to get within halling distance. The same night they continued running, with the wind southeast, and remained on that course until saturday, the loth. In the atternoon of that day the course of the vessel was slightly changed, but on sunday morning the Frankim ran into a snow storm and wrad from the east, and again headed for the coast. The wind veered again during the hight to the horthwest, and again was during the hight to the horthwest, and again was during the hight to the horthwest, and again was during the hight to the horthwest, and again was during the capt to undit weenesday morning, when the wind again went to the southwest and move the vessel shoroward. All that day, and on funisday and Friday, the craft was at the mercy of the gale, the wind being southeast. On saturday a orier caim followed, and toe captain again headed for the coast, but, the wind giving out, he lay to until Monday morning. On Thesday, the wind being invocable, the vessel was headed in a northerly direction.

In the horts of Sadisting Land or eacountering a vessel, and this course was kept until thursday morning, when they spoke an unknown vessel, from Boaton to Battimore, who supplied them with wood and water, and, assuring Capitan Colby that if he would keep on that course he

than Colby that if he would keep on that course he would soon here the New York Phot Boars, parted company with the schooner.

The prediction of the anknown captain proved true, for on the afternoon of Thursday Messrs. C. H. Woolsey and George Chemowith, of plot boat Fanny, fell in with the schooner about hity miles southeast of Sandy Hook, and, seeing her disaded condition, bore-down upon her and towed her into this port, where sine arrived yesterday morning, in a very forfora condition, and bearing unmistakable marks of her twenty-lour days' burchings with the adverse winds and storms of the Atlantic,

Captain Colby reports that he has been forty-free years engaged as a coaster botween Wiscassett and Boston and in voyages across the Atlantic, and never has be encountered such a severe and continuous gale as the one from which he was so miraculously saved by the promptness of the New York pitots. The captain has moored his vessel at the Atlantic docks, Brooklyn, where her disabled condition yesterday attracted considerable nonce.

condition yesterday attracted considerable notice. The owner was telegraphed to and minormed of her safe arrival in the harbor, and the despaich will, no doubt, bring joy to the friends of the hardy crew, who had abandoned all hope of their escape from a watery grave. Fortunately, Captain Coby had laid in an extra supply of provisions on departing from Boston, and his drew were well supplied win eatables, so that it was unnecessary to attack the flour in the cargo. They ran out of wood, however, and, after

CONSUMING EVERYTHING ABOUT THE VESSEL consuming everything about the vessu.

of a combustible character, to prevent themselves
from treezing, they cut up a portion of the foremast,
the maintopmast and lenders, and thus kept themselves alive. All the crow, what the exception of
the captain, are young, hardy men, capable of great
endurance, and display no veible evidences of suffering. The captain, however, is and up with a
frozen foot that with likely confine him to his cabin
for many weeks. He is devoutly thanking for his
deliverance from the dangers of the sea, and especially grateful to Captain. Woolsey, of the Fanny,
for his prompt action. It is admitted by Captain
Colby that he had no maitted instruments on the
vessel, with the exception of a compass, and if he
had had them they would have been useless, as
NONE OF THE CREW UNDERSTOOD NAVIGATION.
He, however, takes pleasure in boasting that notwithstanding all the dangers be was subjected to be
has saved his vessel and all the cargo, with the
exception of a little corn that they used as fuel and
one cask of molasses that was lost overboard.

ELECTORAL METHOD ST CONVENTION. SARATOGA, N. Y., March 29, 1872.

The Laymen's Electoral Convention of the Troy Methodist Episcopal Conference assembled here today. J. W. Osborne, of Albany, was chosen President. The following were made Vice Presidents:—Thomas Farrell, of Albany; S. D. Holcomb, of Starksborough, Vt.; Stephen Newborry, of Umon Village; H. A. Wilson, of Saratoga Springs; George L. Clark, of Plattsburg; Harvey Arnold, of L. Ciark, of Piattsburg; Harvey Arnold, of North Adams, Mass; Secretary, L. H. Keilogg, of Benson, Vt.; Assistant Secretary, J. D. Rogers, of Troy.

A ballot was had for delegates to the General Conference, and Professor Whitam Welles, of Union College, Schenectady, and Professor Hiram A. Wilson, of Saratoga Splings, were declared elected. Reserves—G. L. Clark, of Plattsburg, and Professor Henry 20. Seely, of Kiddlebury, Vt.

In the Pasteral Conference to-day an address was delivered by Jesse 1. Peck, D. D., on the subject of the University of Syracuse.

The following delegates were chosen by ballot to the General Conference in New York:—Revs. Homer Laton, E. Watson, M. B. Mead, C. F. Burdick, & Witherspeen, D. D.; S. Washburn, E. Wentworth, D. D.; S. Meredita. Alternates—D. P. Hulburd, J. E. King, D. D.

SALE OF AN OLD ESTABLISHED NEWS-PAPER.

The Allssour! Democrat Under the Hammer. The Missouri Democrat—republican organ in St. Louis—has been soid to George W. Fishback for

The Missouri Democrat—republican organ in St. Louis—has been soid to George W. Fishback for \$456,190. Mr. Fishback was one of the former partners in the establishment. Referring to this sale the St. Louis Republican says:—

This is the first direct public sale of a large and established newspaper that his laken place in this country for many years, and the price paid affords some indication of the cash value of such a journal. It has been held a difficult matter to accurately estimate the worth of such an institution, on account of the varied properties that make it up. The actual material in the Democrat establishment would be valued at a comparatively small proportion of the price which the journal has just sold for but this material comprises only a small proportion of the real value of the establishment. The attributes of age, established character, pointical views, advertising patronage, public indusince and subscription list, all grouped usually under the head of "good will," constitute the substantial elements, of value in an established journal. They are of a moral nation, and to a certain extent, index/notible. The Democrat has its own share of these valuable elements, and they represent the larger portion of the hamisome price for which the paper was sold.

Notwithstanding amora to the contrary, we understand that the political complexion of the Democrat will remain unclinged, and that it will continue to give a cordic, subport to the administration of President Grant.